

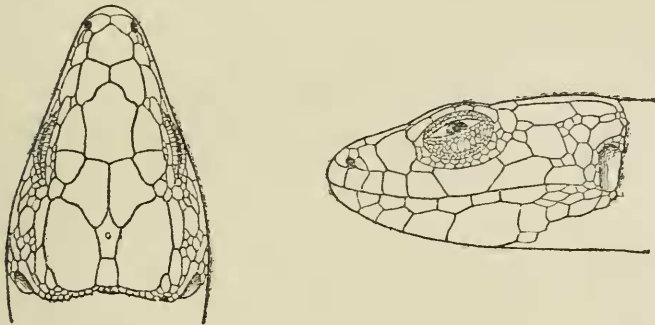
XXII.—*Descriptions of new Lizards of the Family Lacertidæ.*
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Lacerta viridis, var. *woosnami*.

Head comparatively short, its width $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in its length. Occipital $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the interparietal, not or but slightly broader than the latter; 2 to 8 granules between the supraoculars and the superciliaries; temple with 12 to 20 shields, with a large or very large masseteric, which may extend from the upper temporal to the upper labials,

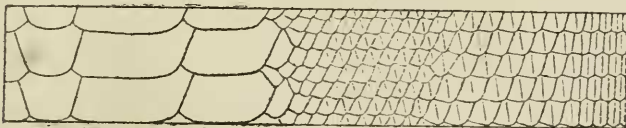
Fig. 1.



Upper and side views of head.

the tympanic well developed and usually in contact with the upper temporal. Dorsal scales rhombic and strongly keeled, considerably larger than the laterals; 38 to 43 scales across the middle of the body. Ventral plates in 6 longitudinal and 24 to 28 transverse series. 17 to 20 femoral pores on each

Fig. 2.



Lepidosis of middle of body.

side. 25 to 27 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. Green or olive-grey above, uniform or with small black spots, sparsely scattered on the back, more crowded on the sides, sometimes (in a single female) forming a regular vertebral series; upper surface of head uniform green, olive, or brown; lower parts yellow, greenish, but not blue, on the throat and on the sides of the belly. Young brown or olive, with three white longitudinal streaks on the back, traces of which may be preserved in the adult; black spots may be present between them; a white streak on each side of the neck, from the tympanum, continued on each side of the body or breaking up into two series of round spots; another white line along each side of the belly.

From snout to vent, ♂ 102 mm., ♀ 95; tail, ♂ 190, ♀ 207.

This form connects the var. *strigata* with the typical *L. viridis*, and especially the oriental specimens on which the name var. *vallanti*, Bedr., has been bestowed, agreeing with the latter in the temporal scutellation and the reduction in the number of superciliary granules, with the former in the presence of a light vertebral streak in the young; it differs from both in the lepidosis of the body, in respect to which it approaches *L. princeps*.

This variety is described from eight specimens obtained by the late Mr. R. B. Woosnam on the South Coast of the Caspian Sea, and from one young obtained by Mr. R. T. Günther at Bash Nurashin, N.W. Persia, which I had referred to the var. *strigata* (Journ. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 1899, p. 378).

Ichnotropis tanganicana.

Form and lepidosis as in *I. capensis*, Smith, but upper head-shields rather feebly striated and the four superciliaries in contact with the four supraoculars, only 3 or 4 small granules intervening between the second and third superciliaries and the supraoculars, and lower nasal but narrowly in contact with the rostral. 36 scales and plates round the middle of the body; ventral plates in 8 longitudinal and 25 transverse series. 11 or 12 femoral pores on each side. 19 lamellar scales under the fourth toe. Bronzy olive above, with a few small transverse blackish spots in three longitudinal series on the nape and two on the body; a black streak from the nostril to the eye, and another on the edge of the mouth; a white, black-edged streak from

below the eye, through the ear, to above the axil; white, black-edged ocellar spots on the posterior part of the back, on the hind limbs, and on the tail; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 38 mm.

This species, which I regard as the most primitive of the genus, as it is also the northernmost in its habitat, is based on a single male specimen, probably half-grown, from the East Coast of Lake Tanganyika, presented to the British Museum by Mr. W. H. Nutt in 1896.

Eremias adramitana.

Head and body strongly depressed, limbs very slender; head $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad; snout pointed, with the nasal shields rather strongly swollen, as long as broad, as long as the postocular part of the head; hind limb reaching between the collar and the ear in males, the shoulder or the collar in females; foot $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the head; toes slender, feebly compressed; tail $1\frac{3}{5}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as head and body. Lower eyelid with a semi-transparent disk divided into 5 to 8 scales. Lepidosis as in *E. guttulata*, but occipital minute or absent, the parietals meeting in the middle, and ventral plates in 10 regular longitudinal series, mostly as long as broad or a little broader than long, the outer longer than broad. 31 to 40 scales across the middle of the body. 11 to 15 femoral pores on each side. Subdigital lamellæ tricarinate, 20 to 23 under the fourth toe. Fawn-coloured or pale grey above, with or without small brown spots, which may be irregular or disposed in two longitudinal series on the back, with or without small whitish spots; a dark brown lateral band, often bearing white spots, from behind the eye to the tail, bordered below by a white or yellowish lateral streak passing through the tympanum; upper surface of limbs marbled with brown, or with white spots; lower parts white.

From snout to vent 44 mm.

This species has been confounded with *E. brevirostris*, Blanf., of which the Syrian *E. bernoulli*, Schenkel, is a synonym, by Anderson, 'Herpetology of Arabia,' p. 43 (1896). It differs in the more depressed head, longer in proportion to its width, the more slender limbs, and the ventral plates constantly in ten longitudinal series. It is only known from the Hadramut, South Arabia, whilst *E. brevirostris* is on record from Kalabagh in the Punjab, Bushire in Persia, Tumb Island in the Persian Gulf, and Syria.